

HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Tel.: WOodward 6-1633

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How To Reach Our Nursery

Our Nursery is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchison River and other New York City and Westchester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at exit 38 onto NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and take first right, which is Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and East, take exit 38 off Parkway at NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Go straight ahead onto Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

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INFORMATION

The Hoyt Nurseries were established in 1848, over one hundred years ago. Since that date, we have been growing and shipping plants and trees from our nursery in New Canaan, to thousands of satisfied customers in Connecticut and elsewhere in the United States. We believe our soil produces the hardiest as well as the finest quality nursery material.

LAWNS and GRADING. Many people ask us to give estimates on grading and lawn construction. We do not do this type of work because our company does not have sufficient manpower to operate a nursery and also to do outside contract work. However, we will gladly give advice and try to suggest someone who does this type of work in your locality.

Lawn building and lawn renovation should be carefully supervised. We believe this work is best accomplished by engaging a small local contractor who will be able to supervise the work in all stages. However, sound information regarding care of lawns and lawn renovation will be given if you call at the nursery and discuss your problems with us. A circular giving some highlights on lawn care will be mailed upon request without charge.

LAWN SUPPLIES. Seed, fertilizer, lime, spreaders, etc. are available for purchase at our nursery.

LANDSCAPING. Our experienced landscape man will gladly call and advise you about your planting problems. This service is available to you without charge.

PRICES. Prices on many items in our 1961 catalog have been considerably reduced.

The

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan • Connecticut WOodward 6-1633

Planting Instructions

HOW TO DO IT YOURSELF

- 1. When you receive your plants from THE HOYT NURSERIES they will be in healthy condition and ready to grow if properly handled.
- 2. Almost without exception they will be balled and burlapped (B&B), or grown in a metal container or paper pot. They should be planted in these containers. Do not remove the burlap from the balled and burlapped plant; simply cut top of burlap after plant is put in hole and fold it back from around stem.
- 3. Flowering plants of all varieties should be planted in sunny locations to obtain satisfactory blossoms. Planting areas, if possible, should be in locations which are well drained.
- 4. Before digging holes for plants (even small ground-cover plants), be sure to select the locations where they will look best when planted. Reason: Once a plant is watered in, it is difficult to move it without injuring the ball and perhaps killing the plant.
- 5. When digging holes for plant material, whether potted or balled and burlapped, be sure to dig ample-sized holes, at least one and one-half times the size of the balls. The hole should be deep enough to allow the top of the ball, can, or paper pot to be slightly under the level of the ground when plant is placed in hole.
- 6. After plant is placed in hole as directed, fill hole two-thirds full of soil. If fertilizer is to be used (see "Fertilizing When Planting"), now is the time to use it. Spread a few handfuls around plant and fill hole with water. When water drains out, finish filling with soil up to level of ground. Leave earth in shape of a saucer around plant to catch and hold water.

HOW LONG CAN PLANTS BE SAFELY LEFT BEFORE PLANTING?

If plants are kept in a protected area and out of the sun and wind and well watered, it is safe to hold them for several days before planting. However, it is always best to plant as soon as possible.

FERTILIZING WHEN PLANTING

It is not necessary to use strong complete fertilizers (such as 10-6-4 or 8-6-4) when planting nursery plants. If fertilizer is used when planting, use organic types such as cow manure, Milorganite, Cottonseed Meal, Agrinite, etc. These are safe! They will not burn the young roots before the plant is established, and the plant will be aided by the natural slow feeding nitrogen in these organic fertilizers. In addition to organic fertilizers, it is well to work a little Peat Moss into the soil when planting. This will act as a ground conditioner, will lighten the soil and help to develop a better root system. It will also help to retain moisture.

FERTILIZING AND CARE AFTER PLANTING

- 1. After nursery plants have become established for a season or two, the complete fertilizers (10-6-4, etc.) may be used. These fertilizers should be spread on top of the ground and cultivated into the soil. Being near the surface, they will not burn the roots and yet they will leach into the soil where the roots will pick up the balanced food elements as they need them.
- 2. The soil around all plants should be kept loose and cultivated at all times, unless a ground cover is used. Loose soil prevents the ground from baking and drying out and helps to hold moisture underneath the surface where the roots are feeding.
- 3. During dry seasons WATER THOROUGHLY ONCE A WEEK OR TEN DAYS. DO NOT WATER EVERY DAY!

For further information call THE HOYT NURSERIES.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

GUARANTEE

Plants purchased from The Hoyt Nurseries are healthy, vigorous, well rooted, and will thrive if given proper care by the purchaser (see pages 6 and 7). The future development of the plants is entirely in the hands of the purchaser. No claims of any kind will be considered if instructions on pages 6 and 7 are not carried out explicitly for the entire period after planting.

Our guarantee provides that The Hoyt Nurseries will replace at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree which we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within one year after planting (except those items marked with a star), provided instructions referred to have been carried out, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged.

If we feel the plant has been neglected, we will not replace the plant or tree under any circumstances. Dead plants must be returned to us for inspection before replacement is made.

The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.

BUSINESS HOURS

During SPRING AND FALL PLANTING SEASONS we are open from 7:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. weekdays. Sundays from 9:00 A.M. until noon and from 1:30 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

During SUMMER AND WINTER MONTHS we are open from 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Sundays by appointment only.

- **■OUR PLANT MATERIALS** and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.
- ■PRICES—in this list do not include cost of delivering and planting. Plants are priced for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, will be charged for according to their individual value when selected by you. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **▼DELIVERIES**—pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.

Ornamental and ShadeTrees

SPRING PLANTING—Only certain sized shade trees are sold in the spring planting season after March 15. The trees are balled and burlapped and can be safely moved during April and May. Sizes on these trees are from 1½ to 3-inch caliper.

FALL PLANTING—All varieties and sizes of shade trees can be planted during the fall and winter season, starting October 20 through March 15 (except those varieties otherwise noted).

Acer · Maple

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple.

A fine semi-dwarf,	red-foliaged	tree that	stands out in
any location.			Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B			\$10 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B			15 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B			20 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B			

A. platanoides. Norway Maple.

A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple.

A variety of the Norway Maple with rich purple-red leaves in early spring, changing to dark green in midsummer.

A. rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple.

Bright red bloom covers all the branches in spring. Again in late fall its foliage turns crimson and orange. Although a native in damp soils, it thrives equally well in dry spots.

A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

Sizes and prices of above four varieties:	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{i}}$	ach
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B	. \$18	50
2 to 2½-in. cal., 12 to 16 ft. high, B&B	. 30	00
2½ to 3-in. cal., 14 to 18 ft. high, B&B		
3 to 3½-in, cal., 14 to 18 ft, high, B&B		

Betula · Birch

Our Policy Regarding Planting of Birch

Birch must be planted in the late fall and winter. This season starts in December and extends through March.

BETULA alba. European White Birch.

	as a background against ever-
greens; also used in clumps.	Each
C to C ft -1 D & D	@10 FO 4- @17 FO

6 to 8-ft. clump, B&B.....\$12 50 to \$17 50

B. alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

Deeply	cut green	leaves	on white	branches	that dr	qoo
gracefully	to the gro	und like	e a large f	ountain.	E	ach
6 to 8 ft	., B&B				\$12	50

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Fagus · Beech

FAGUS sylvatica. European Green Beech.

Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens.

F. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech.

One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery.

Sizes and prices of Fagus, on application.

GLEDITSIA, Moraine. Moraine Locust. Plant Pat. 836.

A new shade tree which is thornless and seedless. Resistant to disease and insect damage. Absence of seed pods and the quick crumbling of leaves make this tree ideal from the garden maintenance standpoint.

Each

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum.

(Sold only for spring planting, March and April)

A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground.

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak.

Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil.

Sizes and prices of Liquidambar and Quercus:	\mathbf{Each}
1¾ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, B&B	. \$20 00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B	. 30 00
2½ to 3-in. cal., 12 to 18 ft. high, B&B	. 35 00
3 to 4-in. cal., 15 to 20 ft. high, B&B	
- 11 -1	

Larger sizes on application.

PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane.

Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects.

Each

-			1.20011
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal.,	10 to 12 ft. high	, B&B	.\$20 00
2 to 2½-in. cal.,	12 to 14 ft. high	, B&B	. 30 00
2½ to 3-in. cal.,	12 to 14 ft. high	, B&B	. 35 00
3 to 3½-in. cal.,	14 to 18 ft. high	, B&B	. 45 00

SALIX, Niobe. Golden Weeping Willow.

Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, due to its golden bark. A graceful weeper.

SORBUS aucuparia. Mountain-Ash.

Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-red fruit. The robins in this country love these berries.

_	••••		
	Sizes and prices of Salix and Sorbus:	Eac	$c\mathbf{h}$
	1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 10 ft. high, B&B	\$15	00
	2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B		
	2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B	20	00
	3 to 3½-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, B&B	25	00
	3½ to 4-in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B	35	00
	4 to 4½-in, cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, B&B	45	00



Cornus florida (White-Flowering Dogwood)

There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree.

Broad, irregular, vase-shaped tree that flowers from stem to tip before leaves appear. Flowers are rosy pink. A fine plant for wooded areas.

8 to 9 ft., B&B.

9 to 10 ft., B&B.

10 to 12 ft., B&B.

35 00

Cornus · Dogwood

CORNUS florida. White-Flowering Dogwood.

The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstanding.

Each

4 to 5 ft., B&B\$6	50
5 to 6 ft., B&B 8	00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	00
8 to 9 ft., B&B	
9 to 10 ft., B&B25	00
10 to 12 ft., B&B35	00
Asside makes Dink Florening Dogwood	

C. florida rubra. Pink-Flowering Dogwood.

Similar in beauty of growth to the White-Flowering Dogwood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its leaves are more brilliant in the fall.

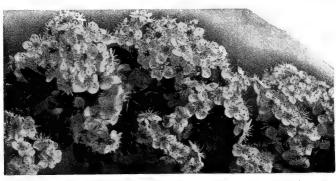
3 to 4 ft., B&B.

4 to 5 ft., B&B.

8 50

4 to 5 ft., B&B. 8 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 12 50 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 15 00

Cornus kousa. Japanese Dogwood. A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month later than our native Dogwood. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. \$10 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 12 50
Crataegus · Hawthorn
CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Hawthorn. White flowers. Red fruit lasting into winter. Fine foliage and color in autumn.
C. monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
C. monogyna rosea. Paul's Double Pink Hawthorn. Pale pink flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Cratægus:
5 to 6 ft., B&B. \$10 00 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 12 50 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 15 00
GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia (Franklinia). Low-branching ornamental tree reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. Creamy white flowers in September and October. Shiny green foliage turning scarlet in fall. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain. A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June. Pea-shaped flowers, in clusters like wisteria. 6 to 8 ft., B&B. \$10 00 8 to 10 ft., B&B. 12 50
MAGNOLIA soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Pink cups with white inner walls. \$6 50 2 to 3 ft., B&B. \$ 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$ 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 10 00 M. stellata. Star Magnolia. Pure white, single flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 10 00 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 12 50
OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree. A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage. Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings. 3 to 4 ft., B&B



Flowers of Cratægus monogyna (Paul's Hawthorn)

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering tree or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

MALUS arnoldiana. Arnold Crab-Apple.

Flowers in May, semi-double, deep pink. Bears miniature yellow apples relished by birds.

M. atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple.

Single, dark pink flowers in May, shading into light crimson. Broad, shapely grower. Miniature yellow fruit in fall.

M. floribunda. Pink and White Crab-Apple.

Light pink flowers in May, followed by attractive tiny yellow and pink-cheeked apples in fall.

M. halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab-Apple.

Hanging clusters of pink flowers. Semi-dwarf in growth.

M., Hopa. Hopa Red Flowering Crab-Apple.

Rose-red flowers; red fruit. Hardy variety similar to M. purpurea eleyi with reddish leaves, but tree spreads more.

M. purpurea eleyi. Eley Crab-Apple.

A free-blooming, deep pink Crab-Apple with reddish foliage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall.

M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple.

Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal, upright grower. Bears waxy yellow fruit.

M. spectabilis. Chinese Crab-Apple.

Fragrant, double, delicate pink flowers. Beautiful upright plant. Bears small yellow fruit.

M. theifera. Tea Crab-Apple.
Flowers in May. Sturdy, spreading tree with entire branches covered with flowers which are white or tinted with pale pink.

Sizes and prices of above nine varieties of Malus:

	Liucii
5 to 6 ft., B&B, heavy	 . \$10 00
6 to 7 ft., B&B, heavy	 . 15 00
7 to 8 ft., B&B, heavy	 . 20 00

M. sargenti. Sargent's Crab-Apple.
Pure white flowers. Dwarf. Brilliant red berries which last well into the winter.

2 to 3 ft.,	B&B	7 50
3 to 4 ft	B&B	10.00
4 to 5 ft.,	B&B	$15 \ 00$

Prunus • Flowering Japanese Cherry

This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from blush to deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.

PRUNUS, Beni Higan.	Pink Single-flowering	Cherry. Each
6 to 8 ft., B&B		$\dots \dots \$20 \ 00$

P. cerasifera blireana. Purple-leaved Plum.

4 to 5 ft., B&B	10 00
6 to 7 ft., B&B	1.
P. serrulata pendulata. Pink weeping supersess 5 to 6-ft. stem, 3-yr. head, B&B, regular grade \$15 00 to \$ 5 to 6-ft. stem, 4-yr. head, B&B, regular grade 20 00 to	22 50

Evergreens

Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks, hedges, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slow-growing and spreading varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade.

All Evergreens B&B (Balled & Burlapped)

•
CEDRUS atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. A very distinctive ornamental tree with rich blue foliage. Each
3 to 4 ft
CRYPTOMERIA japonica lobbi compacta. Temple Tree. An irregular-growing pyramidal tree of Oriental appearance, changing from green to golden bronze in winter.
9 to 3 ft.
3 to 4 ft. 12 50 4 to 5 ft. 15 00

Juniperus · Juniper; Cedar

JUNIPERUS chinensis hetzi glauca. Hetz Blue Juniper. Quite spreading in habit. Striking intense blue foliage.

J. chinensis pfitzeriana.	Pfitzer Juniper.	
A hardy spreading.	irregular Juniper.	Two-tone green
foliage. Will stand cit	ty conditions well.	One of our best
annoment on a		

evergreens. J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra Juniper.

also a good plant for border work. Turns a bronze color in							
	Each						
15 to 18 in	\$5 00						
1½ to 2 ft	6 00						
2 to 2½ ft	10.00						
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	10 00						

	-/2				
J.	chinensis	sargenti,	Blue.	Sargent	Juniper.

J.

1½ to 2 ft 6 00	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2 to 2½ 10	
2½ to 3 ft	
chinensis sargenti, Blue. Sargent Juniper.	
chinensis sargenti, Green. Sargent Juniper.	
A very hardy, trailing Juniper of compact growth. Good	
A very hardy, truming outspec of compact grant	
ground cover; valuable for rockery. Green or blue. Each	
ground cover; valuable for rockery. Green or blue. Each 12 to 15 in	



Pinus montana mughus (Mugho Pine)

Evergreens

Juniperus chinensis columnaris. Columnar Juniper.
A rapid-growing, narrow Cedar. Blue-green

Should be trimmed annually.

J. virginiana cannarti. Cannart Juniper.

A very attractive hybrid having dark green, bunchy foliage. Bears porcelain-blue fruit in late summer. One of the best upright Junipers.

J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar.

A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large, light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage, always free from disease.

Sizes and prices of above three varieties:	Each
2 to 3 ft	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft	1000
4 to 5 ft	12 50

Pinus · Pine

PINUS montana mughus. Mugho Pine. A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in border work. One of the best for shore plantings Hardy. Each ...\$5.00

P. strobus. White Pine.

A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorite for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen tree. Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine.

4 to 5 ft														
5 to 6 ft														
6 to 7 ft	 	 				 		 					 17	50
8 to 9 ft	 	 	 			 		 					 30	00
9 to 10 ft.	 	 	 			 		 					 35	00

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine.

Irregular gnarled branches; light green foliage. Excellent for shore planting. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft......10 00

 3 to 4 ft.
 12 50

 4 to 5 ft.
 17 50

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

PSEUDOTSUGA	douglasi.	Douglas Fir.	Each
4 to 5 ft			\$12 50
5 to 6 ft			15 00
6 to 7 ft			$\dots \dots 25 00$

Evergreens

Taxus · Yew

Taxus • Tev
TAXUS baccata repandens. English Spreading Yew. A flat-growing, dark green Yew. Good for foundation, cemetery, rockery and border plantings. Each 12 to 15 in
T. cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew. A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries in fall. Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allowed to develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, borders, and foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade. 15 to 18-in. spread 6 00 1½ to 2-ft spread 6 75 2 to 2½-ft. spread 10 00 2½ to 3-ft. spread 12 50
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{-ft. spread.}$
T. cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew. Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plantings, hedges, or as specimens. Our plants in this variety are a far superior type.
3 to 4 ft
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges. 10 to 12 in
T. media browni. Brown's Yew. Similar to Cuspidata Yew but slower and more compact growing.
T. media densiformis. Dense Yew.
A very dense, compact grower with dark green foliage. T. media hatfieldi (spreader). Hatfield's Spreading Yew. Similar in color and foliage to Hatfieldi, but more spreading in growth.
T. media hunnewelliana. Hunnewell Yew.
Dark green, fine needled, vase shaped, spreading.
Sizes and prices of above four varieties: Each 15 to 18-in. spread. \$6 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-ft. spread. 6 75 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread. 10 00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread. 12 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread. 17 50
T. media hatfieldi. Hatfield's Yew.
Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. media hicksi. Hicks Yew.
Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge.
12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in

Evergreens

Thuja · Arborvitae

THUJA occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ.
Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground
planting. Each
12 to 18 in\$5 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 6 00
T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ.
Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening
and hedging.
T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ.
A dense, slender green pyramid, probably the best in its
family. Good for formal work; a good hedge plant.
T. occidentalis semperaurea. Goldentip Arborvitæ.
Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with deep gold. This thrives well in almost complete shade.
Sizes and prices of above three varieties:
2 to 3 ft
3 to 4 ft 6 00
4 to 5 ft 7 50

Tsuga · Hemlock

Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may be allowed to grow naturally.

TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock.	\mathbf{Each}
T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. Has a longer, wider needle than our native type	. Mr
irregular and slower in growth.	. More
Sizes and prices of both varieties:	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft	6 50
3 to 4 ft	10 00
4 to 5 ft	15 00
5 to 6 ft	20 00





Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.

All Azaleas B&B	(Balled and	Burlapped)
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AZALEA, Cameo. Double soft pink flowers. 12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in
A. hinodegiri. Single brilliant carmine-pink flowers. Nearly evergreen. 15 to 18 in. 4 00 18 to 21 in. 5 00
A. kaempferi fedora. Hybrid Torch Azalea.
Salmon-pink flowers in May. 15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A ledifolia alba.
Pure white flowers in May. Semi-evergreen.
15 to 18 in 4 00
18 to 21 in
A. maxwelli alba.
White flowers.
15 to 18 in
18 to 21 in
2 to 272 to
A. mollis. Hybrid Azalea. Yellow, salmon and apricot shades. Flowers in May.
12 to 15 in 3 29
15 to 18 in 4 25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. poukhanensis. Korean Azalea. Pale lavender. Large blooms sweetly scented.
1½ to 2 ft
2 to 2½ ft
$\frac{21}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{3}$ ft
A. schlippenbachi. Royal Azalea.
Attractive, large, rose-pink blossoms in June. 12 to 15 in
12 to 15 m 4 50 15 to 18 in 5 00
$\frac{15}{1}$ to 2 ft
A vodogawa.
Semi-double lavender flowers in late May and June. Fine
foliage turning crimson in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 it 6 50
$2\frac{10}{2}$ to 3 ft 8 00
/ =

Deciduous Native Azaleas

AZALEA calendulacea. Flame Azalea.

Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flowers in late May, orange to scarlet in color.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.....

A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom.

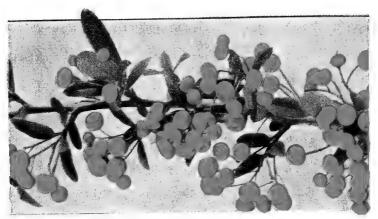
A native pink, blooming in mid-May.

A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Beautiful shell-pink flowers in early May.	
Sizes and prices of above three varieties: Each	h
15 to 18 in\$4 0	0
1½ to 2 ft	0

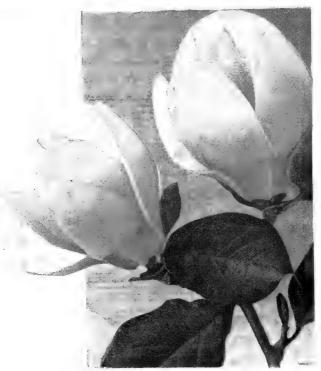


SPRINGTIME IN THE GARDEN

These plants are available in our sales garden.



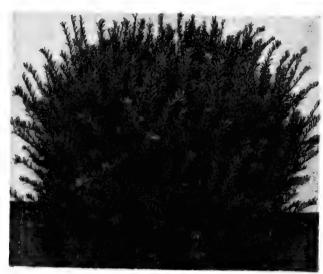
FIRETHORN



SAUCER MAGNOLIA



ENKIANTHUS



BROWN'S YEW



SARGENT JUNIPER



JAPANESE ANDROMEDA



WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY



MOUNTAIN LAUREL

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a light well drained soil using plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss when planting. Some varieties require protected locations for best growing results. Certain varieties do well in the shade.

All B&B (Balled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted

(Dalled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent
for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each 12 to 15 in., pot-grown. \$4 00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. 5 00
BERBERIS julianae. Wintergreen Barberry.
Evergreen. Deep green lustrous leaves turning vivid scarlet before they fall. Clustered yellow flowers; purplish fruits. Good for hedge.
$ \begin{array}{r} 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to 2 ft.} & 6 00 \\ 2 \text{ to 3 ft.} & 7 50 \end{array} $
★ILEX aquifolium. English Holly.
Dark glossy green foliage and red berries in the fall. Should be planted in a sheltered place.
2 to 3 ft
★I. crenata. Japanese Holly.
Dense-growing, upright plant with dark green, box-like leaf. Small black fruit. Blends well in any evergreen planting; also used as a specimen.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
★I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly.
A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit. A fine substitute for boxwood.
15 to 18 in
★I. crenata compacta.
Very dark green, compact grower.
12 to 15 in 5 00
15 to 18 in
★I. crenata helleri. Heller's Japanese Holly.
A hardy flat-growing oval shaped plant. Excellent for rockery planting.
12 to 15 in., pot-grown
AGE AND STATE OF A STREET

★Starred items are NOT GUARANTEED.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

ILEX glabra. Inkberry.
A native shrub with deep green leaves and black berries, used to advantage in evergreen gardens, along stream and pool or edging woodland. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
I. opaca. American Holly.
Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning. 3 to 4 ft
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere.
Nursery-Grown
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe.
A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron. 15 to 18 in
PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda.
A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flower-spikes. Used for border work in mass plantings. 12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in 6 50
P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda.
Truly one of the finest broadleafs with graceful, pendulous sprays of white flowers in early spring, followed by striking wine-colored new growth. Excellent for rockeries, specimens, or bordering taller growing species.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PYRACANTHA coccinea, Government Red. A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its red fruit that appears in late summer.
P. coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn. A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer.
P., Kazan. Similar to Lalandi, but hardier.
Sizes and prices of above three varieties: Each
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry parieds is assential. ing dry periods is essential.

BHODODENDRON

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron
Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf
Blooms in June.
Nursery-Grown Each
12 to 15 in\$4 50
15 to 18 in
15 to 18 in
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy purple flowers.
Nursery-Grown
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron. A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are o greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
Nursery-Grown
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft
Collected
3 to 4 ft 8 or

Hybrid Rhododendrons

4 to 5 ft.....

RE	PINK									WHITE															
2 to 2	3 ft																							Eac 15	
3 to	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	 · ·																	•				. \$1	50	00

Rhododendron maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron)



ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall. Sto 4 ft., B&B
BENZOIN æstivale (<i>Lindera Benzoin</i>). <i>Spice-Bush</i> . Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground. 3 to 4 ft. B&B
BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Barberry. Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall. 2 to 2½ ft., B&B
BUDDLEIA, Charming. Pink Butterfly-Bush. Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer. 3-yr., pot grown
B., Princeton Purple. Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer. 3-yr., pot-grown
New white Buddleia with round compact sprays measuring 10 to 15 inches in length. 3-yr., pot-grown
CORNUS alba sibirica. Coral Dogwood. Coral bark gives striking effect in winter. 5 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Redbarked Dogwood. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
Cotoneaster
This introduction from China is a valuable contribution to the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beauty of leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.
COTONEASTER divaricata. Upright Spreading Cotoneaster. Small green leaves. Brilliant red berries in autumn. Each 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A graceful, fast grower. 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown
2 to 3 ft., pot-grown
A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilliant red berries. 8 to 10 in., pot-grown
CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Also Hybrid varieties 15 to 18 in., pot-grown. 2 50 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown. 3 00
DEUTZIA gracilis. A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May. 15 to 18 in., B&B

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus.
An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color in the fall. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus.
A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the fall. Good plant for exposed places. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus.
Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia,
This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other varieties. One of the best April bloomers.
F. intermedia, Spring Glory.
Arching branches completely covered with large, pale yellow blooms. Produces nearly twice as many blossoms as the common Forsythia.
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells.
Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls or steep banks.
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells.
Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attractive yellow branches.
Sizes and prices of above four varieties of Forsythia: Each 3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 4 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 6 00
Hibiscus syriacus · Althea; Rose-of-Sharon
The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet.
WHITE PINK BLUE Each
2 to 3 ft., pot-grown \$3 00 3 to 4 ft., pot-grown 4 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B 7 50
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea.
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year.
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort. A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods.
ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations.
KERRIA japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Globe-Flower. Double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. Green-yellow bark.
Sizes and prices of above five varieties of shrubs: 2 to 3 ft., B&B

KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet.
Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, dense-growing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
L. ovalifolium. California Privet. Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., bare root
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle.
So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts. Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Red fruit in summer 3 to 4 ft., $B\&B$
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange.
The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange.
A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white flowers. Good for border plantings. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange.
A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with its fragrant, gardenia-like flowers 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
PRUNUS glandulosa alba-plena. White Double-flowering
Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond.
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead.
A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown
SALIX caprea. Pussy Willow. A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 6 to 8 ft., B&B. 12 50

2 to the ting of the tos
SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Everblooming Spirea.
Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B. \$2 50 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., B&B. 3 00
S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry. A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris. 3 00 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00
S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoise-blue berries in early autumn. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
SYRINGA. Lilac. See page 31.
TAMARIX amurensis. Amur Tamarix. Pink flowers in May. Feathery, blue-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
Viburnum • Snowball VIBURNUM americanum. American Cranberry.
A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang on all winter. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
V. burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball. Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white, very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May. Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden and border plantings. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B

Flowering Sittuos
Viburnum dentatum. Arrow-wood. A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade, also wet places.
V. lentago. Nanny-Berry. A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places.
V. opulus. Highbush Cranberry. The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage.
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. Bears clusters of snow-white, ball-like flowers in late May.
V. prunifolium. Black-Haw. A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black.
V. theiferum (setigerum). <i>Tea Viburnum</i> Vigorous new Chinese species with long, acuminate, dark lustrous green leaves and conspicuous scarlet fruit.
V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball. This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, producing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of dazzling white flowers.
Sizes and prices of above seven varieties of Viburnum: Each
3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
V. wrighti. Wright Viburnum. Semi-dwarf, with white flowers in May and June. Its leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries hang on all winter. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
WEIGELA candida. White Weigela. Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B
Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
W rosea Pink and White Weigela.
Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an advantage. W. vaniceki. Red Weigela.
Flowers similar to Eva Rathke, but grows much larger. Sizes and prices of above three varieties of Weigela:
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50
Shrub Roses
ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden. Each
Pot-grown
R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in borders or hedges.
Pot-grown

3 3 11 1103
Springa • Lilac Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flower. Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full surshine. The Hybrid varieties are popular. They are als known as French Lilacs. Their colors include pure white shades of blue, and red, in large, single or double flower heads Common Purple Lilac. Single. Purple. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 to 5 ft., B&B.
HYBRID LILACS Charles X. Single. Reddish purple. Diderot. Single. Claret-violet. Hugo Koster. Single. Blue. Jan Van Tol. Single. Large; pure white. Jean Mace. Double. Bluish mauve. Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Cobalt-blue. Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red. Marie Legraye. Single. White. Michel Buchner. Double. Blue. Mme. F. Morel. Single. Deep pink. Mme. Lemoine. Double. Large white. Mrs. W. Harding. Double. Light red-purple. Pres. Fallieres. Double. Deep pink. Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue. Pres. Lincoln. Single. Bluish violet. Pres. Poincare. Double. Clear red-purple. Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine. Wm. Robinson. Double. Violet-pink. Sizes and prices of above Hybrid Lilacs: 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 6 to 8 ft., B&B.
Hardy Vines
AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata lowi. Geranium Creeper. A dwarf type of Boston Ivy. Clings to smooth surfaces.
Pot-grown
A. tricuspidata veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy. This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. It is a dense grower. Its leaves turn a brilliant color in fall. BIGNONIA, Mme. Galen. Hybrid Trumpet Creeper. Large orange-scarlet flowers in August and September. CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Oriental Bittersweet. Rapid grower. Brilliant orange-yellow fruit in the fall. CLEMATIS paniculata. Small White-flowered Clematis. Light green foliage and fragrant, star-like, white flowers in great profusion in August and September. Excellent for trellises and arbors. Size and price of above four vines: Each Pot-grown. \$2 50
HYBRID CLEMATIS
Large-flowered Clematis. In variety. Pot-grown\$3 50

Hardy Vines

EUONYMUS radicans. Winter-Creeper.
Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dense covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy. Evergreen. Pot-grown. \$2 50
Pot-grown
E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Winter-Creeper. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dull green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vine with fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen. Pot-grown
HEDERA helix and H. helix baltica. See below.
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. Good for a wall cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed spots. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 10 -in. cans 8 50
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. See below.
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine. Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location. Pot-grown
Wisteria
A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom.
WISTERIA sinensis. Blue Wisteria. Each 5 to 7 ft., staked vines, tub-grown
Ground-Cover Plants
HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark green foliage and is long lived. Pot-grown
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. Pot-grown
Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground cover. Pot-grown
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Used extensively as a ground cover. It is also used to border laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plant under trees where grass will not grow. Root-bound flat of 60 plants, \$7.50 per flat
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle. Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Does not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare. Pot-grown

Roses—Potted

Our Roses are number one grade and the finest we can buy. They reach us in late fall immediately after being dug, and upon receipt they are dipped in an activator and potted.

The soil mixture used for potting is carefully prepared and consists of humus, peat moss, sand and compost, mixed with rotted manure. They are then held dormant in our storage cellar, at constant temperature. They are in a vigorous growing condition when you buy them.

Climbing Roses

Aloha, Rose-pink,
Blaze, Scarlet.
Climbing Goldilocks, Yellow,
Climbing Peace, Yellow to pink,
Coral Dawn, Coral-pink,
Dr. J. H. Nicolas, Medium pink,
Don Juan, Red,
Golden Showers, Daffodil-yellow,
Morning Dawn, Silvery rose,
Royal Gold, Yellow,
White Dawn, White,

Pot-grown plants, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each

Floribunda Roses

Betsy McCall. Soft coral. Betty Prior. Pink.

Castanet. Orange.

Fashion. Coral.

Fashionette. Deep coral.

Garnette. Red.

Golden Fleece. Yellow.

Independence. Red.

Ivory Fashion. Ivory.

Jiminy Cricket. Pink-coral.

Lavender Princess. Lavender. Ma Perkins. Coral-pink.

Pink Bountiful. Pink.

Pink Chiffon, Pink.

Red Pinocchio. Red.

Spartan. Burnt-orange.

Vogue. Cherry-coral.

White Bouquet. White.

Pot-grown plants, \$3.00 to \$4.00 each

Grandiflora Roses

Gold Coast. Golden yellow. Queen Elizabeth. Clear pink.

Pot-grown plants, \$3.50 each

Hybrid Tea Roses

Americana. Brilliant red.
American Home. Blood-red.
Chrysler Imperial. Red.
Gail Borden. Deep pink.
Hawaii. Orange-coral.
K. T. Marshall. Coral-pink.
Konrad Adenauer. Dark red.
Kordes Perfecta. Red, white and yellow.
New Yorker. Red.
Nobility. Shell-pink.
Orchid Masterpiece. Orchid and lavender.
Peace. Golden yellow, edged pink.
Pink Lustre. Pink.
Sterling Silver. Silver-lavender.
Tanya. Red-orange.

Tawny Gold. Gold.

Pot-grown plants, \$3.50 to \$5.00 each

Tree Roses

Arlene Francis. Medium yellow.
Gail Borden. Pink blend.
Hawaii. Orange-coral.
Kordes Perfecta. Cream-white with red.
Malibu. Orange-pink.
Peace. Golden yellow edged with pink.
Queen Elizabeth. Clear pink.
White Queen. White.

Pot-grown, \$7.50 each

Fruit Department

APPLES, Standard. In variety. 1½ to 1½-in. cal., B&B. \$20 00 to 2 to 2½-in. cal., B&B. 25 00 to 2½ to 3-in., cal. B&B. 27 50 to 3 to 3½-in. cal., B&B. 30 00 to	30 00 35 00
APPLES, Dwarf. In variety. 3 yr., potted	o \$6 00 12 50
APPLES, Espalier. In variety. 3 yr., B&B	. \$12 50
PEARS, Standard. In variety. 1½ to 1½-in. cal., B&B. 1½ to 2-in. cal., B&B. \$20 00 to	\$15 00 25 00



CASH and CARRY DEPARTMENT

As shown above, here you will find thousands of plants freshly dug from our nursery fields. Select your plants, pay for them, take them with you and save 5% on the regular catalog prices.

Following are varieties which will be available. For prices, check these items with catalog.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple. BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. SALIX, Niobe. Golden Weeping Willow.

Flowering Trees

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree. CORNUS. Dogwood, Pink, White, Japanese. CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn, Pink and Scarlet. GORDONIA alatamaha. Gordonia. LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain. MAGNOLIA. Magnolia, Saucer and Star. MALUS. Flowering Crab-Apple, in variety. OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree. PRUNUS. Japanese Cherry and Plum.

Plants in Cash and Carry Department will be available in small and medium sizes only.

CASH and CARRY DEPARTMEN

THE DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED ONLY WHEN YOU PAY FOR PLANTS AT TIME OF PURCHASE AND TAKE THEM WITH YOU.

Only plants sold on these terms are subject to a discount. All other plants carry the regular catalog prices.

AZALEAS. In variety.

Evergreens

CEDRUS. Cedar.

CRYPTOMERIA. Temple Tree.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper, Spreading and Columnar varieties. PINUS. Pine, Mugho, White and Black.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. Douglas Fir.

TAXUS. Yew, Spreading, Pyramidal and Dwarf varieties.

THUJA. Arborvitae, Globe and Pyramidal. TSUGA. Hemlock, Canadian and Carolina.

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia.
BERBERIS julianae. Wintergreen Barberry.

ILEX aquifolium. English Holly.

I. crenata. Japanese Holly.

I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly.

I. crenata compacta.

I. crenata helleri. Heller's Japanese Holly.

I. glabra. *Inkberry.* I. opaca. *American Holly.* KALMIA latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.*

LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe.

PIERIS. Andromeda.

PYRACANTHA. Firethorn.

RHODODENDRONS. In variety.

Flowering Shrubs

LILACS. Common Purple and Hybrid, in variety.

Hardy Vines

In variety.

WISTERIA. Blue.

Ground-Cover Plants

HEDERA helix. English Ivy.

H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy.

LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge.

VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle.

Roses

CLIMBING, FLO TEA and TREE. FLORIBUNDA, GRANDIFLORA, HYBRID

Fruit

APPLES and PEARS. In variety.

Horticultural Supplies

FERTILIZERS, LIMESTONE, PEAT MOSS, HUMUS and LAWN SEED are in this department.

Fertilizers

LAWN	S:			FERTILIZER	F	OR
Agrico Co 50-lb. k	ountry	Club 8-6	5-4. 25% Natu	ral Organie.	\$3	25
Agrico.	25-lb.	bag	ES AND SHRU	JBS:	\$ 1	95 95
FERTILIZE Agrico.	ER FO 25-lb. l	R BRC	ADLEAFS:		\$ 2	10
FERTILIZE	ER FO	R ROS	ES:	•••••		
100% ORG Excelle	ANIC nt for nd use Instru	S: lawns, eful wh ctions, p	trees, shrubs,	etc., during graursery plants.	owi	ing
25-lb. b 50-lb. b	oag oag				\$1 3	95 75
50-lb. 100-lb.	bag bag			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	50
Milorgani	ite, 5%	½% nitr	ogen. 40-lb. ba 80-lb. ba	oag	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{95}{95}$
These org during the l to 20 lbs. pe	not dry	v month	s will not burn	n even when ap lication for law	mli	ied
GROUND Limestone applica	e, Qu	ick-acti	ng. Non-burn	ing, for spring	\$ 1	00
Limestone Limestone	e, Reg e. Dol	ular. F omitic.	or fall use. 50- With high cal	lb. bageium and mag-	1	00
Karry bal Kar bale	le (3 b (7½ b	u.) u.)			$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{75}{00}$
HUMUS. 5	0-lb. b	ag			\$2	00
LAWN SEE in 1-lb., 5	D. Th	iis you w id 25-lb	vill find in our C . lots.	ash and Carry I)ep	t.,



FOR EASTER

Easter Sunday comes on April 2d. This is an ideal time to plant a lasting tree or flowering plant.

AVAILABLE for MOTHER'S DAY May 14

Delight Mother on her day with a beautiful hanging basket.

Varieties of Begonia, Fuchsia, Lantana and others. Priced on selection.

FALL PLANTING ONLY

Holland Bulbs

Dress up your house with a Holland Bulb Spring Garden.

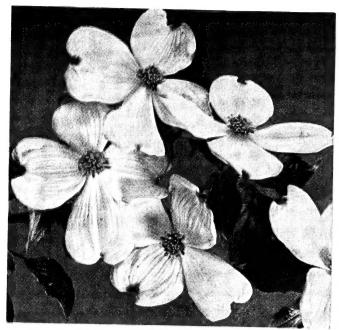
Millions have learned of the rich harvest of color and bloom they can reap from planting just a handful of these bulbs in the fall. You too can easily have one of the beautiful spring gardens in your neighborhood. Dutch Bulbs are among the simplest of flowers to grow, easy to care for, and among the least expensive to buy.

Hardy Garden Chrysanthemums

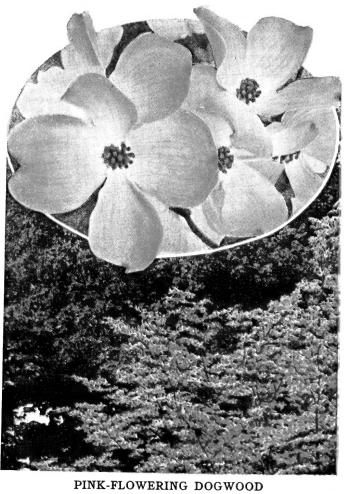
Chrysanthemums are among the most dependable flowers in the autumn garden, providing glorious color from early September until heavy frost. Chrysanthemums will give you more cut flowers and garden pleasure than any other perennial.

Visit our Sales Garden and make your selection from our beautiful collection.

Pot-grown plants.....\$1.50 each



WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD





The HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

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